

*DREPANULIDAE, THYRIDIDAE, URANIIDAE,  
EPIPLEMIDAE AND GEOMETRIDAE  
FROM THE ORIENTAL REGION.*

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FAMILY *DREPANULIDAE*.

**Campylopteryx** gen. nov.

*Forewings* : with costa strongly arched, slightly bent in middle ; apex bluntly produced ; hindmargin oblique, with a blunt tooth between veins 2 and 3, a long shallow excision above, and slight one below it.

*Hindwings* : with hindmargin entire, nearly straight ; both angles bluntly square. Palpi short, antennae of ♂ plumose ; tongue and frenulum present ; hind-tibiae of ♂ with terminal spurs only.

*Neuration* : forewings, cell about half of wing ; discocellular with a short upper and lower vertical arm, acutely inangulated between ; first and second median nervules at three-fifths and four-fifths respectively ; the radials from the upper and lower outward angles of discocellular ; 7, 8 stalked from angle of cell ; 9, 10 stalked ; 11 free ; 9 anastomosing towards costa with 8, forming a long curved areole ; hindwings with costal approximated shortly to 7 beyond cell ; 6 from upper angle of cell, 7 from long before ; radials and medians as in forewings.

Type : *Campylopteryx sublineata* sp. nov.

Here also must be referred *Drepana fleximargo* Warr. (Nov. Zool. III p. 272).

**1. Campylopteryx sublineata** sp. nov.

Closely allied to *C. fleximargo* Warr. (*Drepana*) from Fergusson Island, but little more than two-thirds as large ; differing also in that the ground colour of the hindwings is the same as, or even paler ochreous than the forewings, instead of being brown. Underside of forewings, except along inner margin, dark wood-brown ; the hindwings tinged with brown before central line and beyond the hyaline blotch. Thorax and abdomen wholly ochreous, not brown.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm.

1 ♂ from Kissoei, Watoebela, March 1901 (H. Kühn).

**Holoreta** nom. nov.

Now that *marginata* Moore, the type of his genus *Cobanilla*, proves, according to Sir G. Hampson, to be referable to the *Lymantriidae*, I propose the above name for those *Drepanulidae*, hitherto referred to *Cobanilla*, which have fully pectinated antennae in both sexes, and the hindmargins of the wings entire, with *jaspidea* Warr. for type.

**2. Holoreta jaspidea.**

*Cobanilla jaspidea* Warr., Nov. Zool. III p. 335 ♀.

A ♂ of this species from North Queensland differs from the ♀ originally described in being purplish brown, with a tinge of fulvous in the lighter parts, instead of

red ; the underside of the wings alone retaining traces of the latter colour along the inner and hindmargins, the face, palpi, and forelegs, as usual, remaining bright crimson. Whether this difference of colour holds regularly between the sexes must be left for further observation.

### 3. *Holoreta rubicunda* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : rufous fawn-colour, slightly dark-speckled ; the lines reddish brown, situated as in *erminea* Warr., starting from one-third and three-fifths of costa, acutely angled in cell and on vein 6 respectively, then oblique and parallel to inner margin at one-third and two-thirds, the costal margin between the two lines darkened with red-brown ; apex dotted with brown ; fringe concolorous ; a small white dot at each end of discocellular.

*Hindwings* : uniform reddish fawn, without any distinct markings, but with a series of dark spots between the veins.

Underside brilliant red ; the oblique line of forewings dark with lustrous edge ; the hindmargin of both wings with a few black striae. Thorax and abdomen concolorous with wings ; shoulders pale grey ; face, palpi, and forelegs bright red ; the tibiae with a fine velvety black line along their edge, fringed on each side with red hairs.

Expanse of wings : 35 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Kulambangra, and Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, 1901 (Meek). A ♂ from Tugela, Solomon Islands, and a specimen, much wasted, from Kei Island, are also referable here. *H. erminea* Warr. from St. Aignan differs in having the basal area of forewings and costa between the lines whitish, and a dark blotch beyond the cell of the hindwings.

### 4. *Teldenia moniliata* sp. nov.

*Forewings and hindwings* pure white ; a postmedian and a submarginal series of transverse greyish ochreous lunulate spots between the veins, outermost between veins 3 and 5 ; fringe white ; no marginal spots ; underside white. Face, vertex, palpi externally, and fore-tibiae bronzy fuscous ; thorax and abdomen white.

Expanse of wings : 26 mm.

1 ♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April and May 1901 (Meek).

### 5. *Teldenia nivea* Butler, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* XIX p. 224 (1887).

Wings, as well as the fringes, pure white ; the only marking being a slightly sinuate line of grey transverse dashes between the veins at three-fourths, on the forewings becoming evanescent towards costa.

*T. unistrigata* Warr., to which it is nearest, has a fine continuous ochreous line at the same place.

Underside and all the parts of the body white, except upper part of face and the fore-tibiae, which are fuscous tinged.

Expanse of wings : 26 mm.

One ♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April, May 1901 (Meek).

## FAMILY THYRIDIDAE.

6. *Banisia clathraria* sp. nov.

Closely allied to *B. recticiata* Warr. from New Guinea, but the ground colour is ochraceous, with the reticulations ferruginous and the cross lines and shades grey brown; the straight thick antemedian line is paler, not so prominently marked as in *recticiata*. This line in the hindwings is absent in *clathraria*, while in *recticiata* it is quite as strongly marked as in the forewings, forming one line with it. Indeed, the dark markings of the hindwings are here very obscure, consisting of a central curved streak throwing off a spur to outer margin and a forked subapical line. The fringes of both wings have a darker line along base, and their basal half is distinctly darker brown than their apical half. A further and important difference is that the wings are entirely without the semihyaline spots which appear in the ♂♂ of *recticiata*.

Two ♂♂ from Kinignuang, New Pomerania (Ribbe), the larger expanding 30 mm., the smaller only 24 mm.

7. *Betousa dilecta* Wlk. XXXIII p. 1112.

*Neothyris aspirans* Warr., Nov. Zool. VI p. 6.

The publication of the second volume of the *Catalogue of Eastern Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Oxford Museum*, in which Walker's species is figured, has enabled me to make the above identification. Walker's type was from Morotai; mine of *aspirans* from Woodlark Island; I have also seen a ♀ from St. Aignan, and 2 ♂♂ from Milne Bay, New Guinea, and now again another ♀ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, taken in February 1901 by Meek.

8. *Canaea ovifera*.

*Durdara ovifera* Butler, Pr. Z. S. 1892, p. 129. t. 6. fig. 7.

This must be regarded as a good species, quite distinct from any of the forms of *C. myrsusalis* Wlk., or *myrtaea* Drury. The apex of forewings is more acute and produced; the third joint of the palpi is much longer; lastly, the hindmargin of hindwings is quite even, whereas in *myrsusalis* it is always crenulate.

A ♂ from Sandakan, dated February 1893, expands only 26 mm.

The hind-tibiae are very densely haired, reddish below, ochreous above.

*Dohertya* gen. nov.

Shape of wings and venation as in *Pharambara* Wlk.; distinguished from it and allied genera by the following points: (1) the hind-tibiae of ♂, instead of the usual four spurs, have only the terminal pair, of which the inner one is very long; from the femoro-tibial joint a long process rises, equal in length to the tibia itself, its lower half clothed with pale hairs, its terminal half dark like the spurs, which it resembles, except that the apex is not sharp, but bluntly rounded; (2) the antennae are thick, flattened, with close curved serrate finely pubescent teeth beneath, rasped or finely serrate above, the basal joint much enlarged.

Type: *Dohertya roseopuncta* sp. nov.

9. *Dohertya roseopuncta* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dingy fuscous grey, with numerous darker transverse lines, obscurely reticulated, and forming four or five indistinctly marked darker bands,

of which two before and two beyond the middle can be made out; these dark markings are indicated on the costa by fine black lines, the pale intervals between them by ochreous dots; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: without lines or bands, but covered with brownish fuscous interlacing striae. Head, thorax, and abdomen dingy fuscous, like the wings.

Underside with ground colour paler, rendering the reticulations plainer; costal area of forewings olive fuscous, the pale intervals bright pale rosy; along the upper part of the cell and prolonged halfway to apex is a bed of coarse, semi-erect, dark ferruginous scales; beneath this, along the middle of the cell, and thickening outwards, is a layer of long curved ochreous grey hairs; while along the median vein is a row of alternate ferruginous and velvety black scales, intermixed with erect lustrous blue scales; below the cell and reaching as far as the submedian fold is an ochreous yellow patch, dusted with brown, and crossed by two fine brown lines, followed externally by a large patch of ferruginous scales.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂ from Bonthain, Celebes, 3000—7000 ft., August 1896 (W. Doherty); another specimen from Dorei.

#### 10. *Symphleps perfusa* sp. nov.

Differs from *S. ochracea* Pag. in that both wings are suffused with deep fulvous, the transverse lines being hardly darker and becoming distinct only in the lower half of forewing, and so not forming reticulations; in the hindwings the lines are thickened and partially double, only slightly deeper than the ground colour; no sign of cell dot in either wing, above or below; no marginal row of dark dots, only some indistinctly expressed dark scales towards apex of each wing; costa of forewing with eight snow-white dots, three beyond, five before the middle; of the last the inner four sometimes tend to become obsolete towards base.

Underside of forewings with indications of a darker central band; the distinction between dark and light fulvous more apparent; the white costal dots towards base elongate; the intervals on the costa of hindwings whitish.

Expanse of wings: 19 mm.

Three ♀♀ from Bonthain, Celebes, 3000—7000 ft., August 1896 (Doherty).

This seems a good and distinct form; the wings are narrower, and the whole insect smaller than *ochracea* Pag.

#### FAMILY URANIIDAE.

#### 11. *Acropteris munda* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: white, with very fine but numerous short grey striations; two oblique grey stripes from inner margin at one-fourth and just beyond middle, approximating towards apex, and in the plainest marked specimens meeting in a rounded point about vein 7; two fainter grey lines of striae before the hindmargin; the space between the first and second lines and that beyond the second are freest from striae and appear paler; fringe faintly grey.

*Hindwings*: with the outer three lines produced but generally more diffuse; a small black spot in the tail; fringe whitish; a fine dark line along margin from apex to tail only.

Underside in both sexes white.



Head, thorax, and abdomen white ; upper part of face and palpi externally fuscous.

Expanse of wings : ♂ 30—32 mm. ; ♀ 36 mm.

Two ♂♂, two ♀♀ from Larat (H. Kühn).

One ♂ has the costal edge of forewings and the fringes of both wings dark grey, and the streaks of the wings better defined.

Distinguished by the small size and the neatness of the markings ; *A. vagata* Moore, to which it is nearest, has the underside of the wings grey in the ♂.

### **Cyphura** gen. nov.

Differs from *Uranioides* in the length of the abdomen and in the shape of the hindwings ; in *Uranioides* the abdomen is quite short, not more than half as long as the hindwings ; in *Cyphura* it is of average length ; the hindmargin of the hindwings from apex to base of tail is quite straight in *Uranioides*, always more or less convex in *Cyphura* ; the tail itself is much larger and broader, and the margin from anal angle to end of tail always straight. The markings also differ : in *Uranioides* the transverse bands are three in number, and narrow ; in *Cyphura* either absent or two in number and broad ; the discocellular is always marked in the former, never in *Cyphura*.

Type : *Cyphura geminia* Cram.

### 12. **Cyphura catenulata** sp. nov.

Nearest to *C. bifasciata* Butl., with which it agrees in the markings, but the dark costal and outer borders only half as wide, the latter darker between the veins, the ends of which are marked with slight patches growing paler as they approach the apex, beneath which they become white ; the fringe dark grey or black, except along upper margin of tail, which is white.

Underside of forewings with the transverse bands obsolete ; costal edge dark in basal half only ; outer margin as above, but much paler, gradually broadening upwards.

Head, thorax, and abdomen white ; vertex, a bar at top of face, the palpi, and forelegs in front black.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 56—60 mm. ; ♀, 65 mm.

Three ♀♀, five ♂♂ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, 1901 (Meek).

The brown transverse bands are slightly paler and narrower in the ♀♀ than in the ♂♂.

### 13. **Cyphura pieridaria** sp. nov.

In this species the dark marginal markings are still further diminished.

*Forewings* : instead of a costal streak, the costal edge above the costal vein is filled with more or less confluent black-brown spots and strigae, which die out before reaching apex ; the marginal streak is grey-brown and quite narrow from anal angle upwards, fading into a point above vein 6, so that, except for the fringe, the apex is wholly white ; the two transverse bands are pale brown and narrow, both slightly curved and more oblique, the outer from three-fifths of costa to three-fourths of inner margin.

*Hindwings* : with the brown streak paler, not reaching the costa ; the dark outer streak straight from apex to vein 4, there sharply cut off, and continued to

anal angle as a faint ochreous streak ; the two black spots large and not flattened, preceded towards anal angle by a small black dash.

Underside of both wings without transverse bands, the hindwings also without the marginal border, but with the two black tail spots ; forewings with the marginal border grey-brown, widening round apex ; the costal edge narrowly grey throughout. Thorax and abdomen white : vertex grey with fillet whitish ; face black above, white below ; palpi white, except the upper side of second segment which is black ; fore-tibiae grey-brown.

Expanse of wings : 66 mm.

One ♂ from R. Aroa, British New Guinea (Weiske).

#### 14. *Cyphura subsimilis* sp. nov.

Like *C. costalis* Butler on the upper side, but in the hindwings, of the three black spots between anal angle and tail, the middle one only is oval, that nearest the angle is flattened and partly lost in the brown streak, while the outer one is wedge-shaped, running out into the tooth. The inner brown streak of the hindwings does not actually join the outer, but is shortly angulated to inner margin before reaching it. On the underside, however, there is considerable difference. The forewings have no discal streak or band, only a narrow grey marginal shade expanding into a quadrate blotch at apex ; in the hindwings the outer band is usually much narrower than above, running out into the tail and crenulate to anal angle, the black spots not being marked but absorbed in the crenulations of the grey-brown band ; the inner band of the hindwings is much fainter than above and abbreviated towards costa.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 52—56 mm ; ♀, 56—60 mm.

Three ♀ ♀, three ♂ ♂ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April, May 1901 (Meek).

#### 15. *Micronia dilatistriga* sp. nov.

Distinguished from *M. justaria*, Wlk., to which it is most nearly allied, as well as from all the other species of the genus, by the very broad greyish ochreous bands ; of these the middle one is always the broadest, and sometimes bent in the centre, and the inner one is as strongly marked as the outer ; the black costal strigae are most numerous in the basal and median portions, becoming obsolete towards apex, whereas in *justaria* the apical strigae are strongly expressed ; the very fine dark marginal line is often quite obsolete, and in these instances the finer strigulae of the basal and marginal areas are also more or less wanting. In the hindwings the spot before and the dash in the tooth are much reduced. The underside of the ♂ is grey throughout except towards apex of forewings, which is whitish ; the hind-margins are deeper grey and the fringe silvery-white. The wing-membrane beyond the parting of veins 2 and 3 is slightly puckered, and paler in tint.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 52 mm. ; ♀, 54 mm.

Four ♂ ♂, four ♀ ♀, from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April, May, 1901 (Meek).

#### 16. *Micronia obliterata* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : white, with very faint ochreous striae in places ; two pale ochreous transverse lines parallel to hindmargin, the first from beyond middle of inner margin,

the second midway between first and anal angle ; no marginal line ; fringe white above, becoming ochreous towards anal angle.

*Hindwings* : with the outer line subdenticulate, farther off first line above but approximating to it on inner margin ; fringe ochreous ; the spots in the tail very small, the outer one hardly visible.

Underside white. Face and palpi black ; all the rest of the body white.

Expanse of wings : 48 mm.

Three ♂♂ from Larat (H. Kühn).

In shape and venation like *M. aculeata* Guen., and might be taken for *sondaicata*, Guen., but the slight puckers of the wing membrane below on each side of vein 3 of the forewings are quite visible, and the hind-tibiae of the ♂ are swollen, the median vein is thickened from base to end of cell, vein 3, the second median nervule, rises at middle, vein 2 from the base of cell, approaching 3 soon after its origin.

#### 17. *Decetia dichromata* ab. *fuscibrunnea* nov.

Of six examples of Walker's species taken in Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901, by A. S. Meek, the only ♀ differs in coloration from all the examples that I have seen. The wings are dull purplish-brown with darker strigulations ; the margins of both deepening into dark smoky brown ; the cell-spots and the oblique line of forewings are hardly perceptible, but the submarginal line is represented by a series of distinct white lunules in the apical half, and the submarginal spots of the hindwings are also visible.

Of the five ♂♂ one is of the bright ochraceous form, the others stone grey, two of these representing the form in which the oblique lines and the spots of the hindwings are strongly marked in brown-black (*cf.* Nov. Zool. VI p. 319), for these three forms of aberration I now propose the names *ochracea*, *grisea*, and *nigromaculata* respectively.

#### 18. *Dirades onusta* sp. nov.

Shape and markings like those of *D. respertilio*, Warr., as far as can be made out from the forewings, which are wasted ; hindwings brownish, with a darker curved central fascia, with darker dotted edges ; in shape roughly globular, all the three margins being rounded ; the fold very wide, satiny-white within, and containing a large oval patch of nearly black scales, the tuft of hair from base of wing ochreous and curled and reaching beyond the hindmargin.

Underside of hindwings paler than forewings. Face and palpi dark brown ; thorax and abdomen ochreous, dusted with brownish scales.

Expanse of wings : 25 mm.

One ♂ from Batchian, March 1892 (W. Doherty).

#### 19. *Epiplema inclarata* ab. *perclarata* nov.

In typical *inclarata* Wlk. the lower half of forewings and upper half of hindwings only are white ; in the aberration the white is still farther extended, leaving in the forewings only a costal streak of grey strigae, the subapical grey lunules, and an ochreous and grey central spot ; in the hindwings the usually distinct yellow markings are replaced by a tawny or smoky tawny cloud, the anal angle being broadly white.

Underside as in the type; forewings dark grey with white inner margins; hindwings white with slight grey cloud. Thorax and abdomen wholly white; front of shoulders, face, and palpi grey with white scales intermixed.

Two ♀♀ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, March 1901 (Meek), taken along with four ♂♂, one ♀, of the type form from the same island, and two ♀♀, three ♂♂, all typical, from Florida Island.

## 20. *Epiplema signifera* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: white, faintly strigulated with fuscous; costal edge with short darker striae; first line at one-fifth, but represented only by two brown dots, one on each side of the median vein; outer line at two-thirds, distinct only at costa, and again at inner margin, where it forms a round black-brown blotch; it is slightly angled on veins 6 and 4; a double brown-black submarginal blotch beyond cell, with a small spot above it; fringe white, chequered at base with brown; cell-spot small, ochreous.

*Hindwings*: white, unspotted except at apex and in the space between the two folds; a short dark basal line from fold to fold; a tawny line along middle of cell, met by a darker one along discocellular; outer line from a dark costal spot, very fine, angled beyond cell, then waved to inner margin, preceded in space between the folds by a large black-brown saddle-shaped blotch; the upper arm of the outer line is followed by a double oblique lustrous streak; five dark grey, internally black-edged, submarginal lunules; fringe ochreous.

Underside of forewings pale ochreous grey, of hindwings whitish, with slight striation. Head, thorax, and abdomen white; face and palpi black.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 30 mm.; ♀, 35 mm.

Five ♂♂, one ♀, from Florida, Solomon Islands (type); two ♀♀ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands (Meek).

A larger and whiter form than the widely-spread *conflictaria* Wlk., which occurs in Guadalcanar of typical size and appearance.

## FAMILY GEOMETRIDAE.

### SUBFAMILY OENOCHROMINAE.

## 21. *Hypographa ? pallida* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: greyish stone-colour, with two faint darker grey cross lines; first at one-third, curved from costa to submedian vein, then vertical; second from costa shortly before apex to quite two-thirds of inner margin, bent on the submedian, slightly crenulate; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: whitish-grey, with outer line only.

Underside like upper, but without markings; fringe of forewings darkening towards apex. Head and thorax like forewings; abdomen like hindwings; beneath paler; the legs internally pink tinged; antennae white above, ochraceous beneath.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

Five ♀♀: four from Roebourne, one from Sherlock River, West Australia; the Roebourne examples are slightly pinkish-tinged, that from Sherlock River has the forewings darker grey than the others.

I leave this in *Hypographa*, with which it agrees in venation and in the tumid

front ; but the hindmargins of both wings are simply curved, not even crenulate, while those of *Hypographa* are strongly dentate ; the coloration and markings are dissimilar, and I cannot detect any ciliation of the eyes.

### **Leucesthes gen. nov.**

*Forewings* : narrow ; costa straight ; apex prominent ; hindmargin obliquely curved ; anal angle rounded off.

*Hindwings* : narrow ; both angles and the hindmargin rounded.

Antennae in ♀ filiform ; palpi porrect, quite short ; tongue present ; frenulum (♀) apparently absent ; hind-tibiae with four spurs close together.

*Neuration* : forewings, cell more than half as long as wing ; discocellular with upper third vertical, lower two-thirds oblique ; first median nervule at four-fifths, second shortly before end ; lower radial from upper two-thirds of discocellular ; upper stalked with 7, 8, 9, 10 ; 11 anastomosing with 12, 10 with 11 and again with 8, 9 : hindwings, costal closely approximated to subcostal for half of cell ; 6, 7 long stalked ; radial from the upper two-thirds of discocellular ; medians as in forewing.

Type : *Leucesthes margarita* sp. nov.

I cannot find a genus for this species. It differs from *Gypsochrou* in having four spurs instead of two on the hind-tibiae, and in the more complex anastomosing of the veins of the forewing, as well as in the position of the lower radial ; nor, as far as I can see, is there any bar between costal and subcostal of hindwings.

### **22. *Leucesthes margarita* sp. nov.**

Wings and body all satiny white, except the forelegs, which are externally ochreous.

Expanse of wings : 26 mm.

Two ♀♀ from Roebourne, West Australia.

### **23. *Monoctenia subcarnea* sp. nov.**

*Forewings* : pale flesh-colour, unspotted ; costa finely white ; lines marked only by deeper-coloured dots on veins, that on submedian vein larger and more conspicuous ; the first, curved, at one-third, the second from before apex to two-thirds of inner margin straight ; fringe concolorous or slightly darker, with purplish spots beyond the veins ; no cell-spot.

*Hindwings* : flesh-coloured, with the costal region broadly whitish ; a very obscure row of postmedian dots ; fringe purplish from vein 2 to 4, beyond whitish.

Underside pale ochreous, with slight flesh-coloured tint, and finely speckled with grey except along inner margins ; submarginal row of purple spots distinct on both wings ; fringe as above, but preceded below costa of forewings by two shallow purple lunules between veins 6 and 7, and 7 and 8.

Head, thorax, and dorsum pale flesh-colour ; abdomen on sides and antennae whitish ; legs tinged with pinkish.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm.

One ♂ from Cedar Bay, south of Cooktown, Queensland (Meek).

Hindwings with both angles bluntly rounded, the margin straight between ; forewings very slightly indented below apex.



24. *Nearcha pseudophaes* Lower.

The species was described from two ♂♂ from Blackwood, S. Australia (cf. *Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia* 1893. p. 155). A series of nineteen specimens lately received from Roebourne and Sherlock River, West Australia, shows the species to be an extraordinarily variable one, so much so that at first there appeared to be three or four species quite separate. Two only answer to the original description. The rest vary as follows: the discal spot of forewings is sometimes large with thick brown edge, sometimes quite small and hardly perceptible; the marginal field, unmarked in the typical form, is sometimes filled by two rows of grey well-marked blotches, containing between them a pale regularly waved submarginal line, the veins being also paler; the two, inner and outer, lines of dark spots with their accompanying pale edge and rufous shading, as mentioned by Lower, sometimes are quite wanting or represented only by a single pale outer line, which in two specimens is edged inwardly by a distinct black line; some specimens show a distinct pink tinge throughout. For the specimens without markings I propose the aberrational name *innotata*; for those with the markings of the marginal area well developed, which are generally darker and more dusted, the name *notata*; while those which are marked by a strong black line may be called *strigata*. One specimen (a ♀) combines the *notata* and *strigata* forms to an extreme degree, the outer line being thick and diffusely blackish, followed by a bright rufous edge. In size the ♂♂ vary from 21 to 32 mm., the ♀♀ being generally 32 mm., or even larger. All alike have the vertex pale stone-colour, with a rufous tint, and the undersides are exactly alike, but as a rule paler in the ♀♀ than in the ♂♂.

## SUBFAMILY DYSPHANIIINAE.

25. *Dysphania auroguttata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dark purple; a faintly paler streak from base below the median; an antemedian broad hyaline white band of three spots: that in cell quadrate, the middle one below the median triangular, the lowest small and wedge-shaped, with the edge of the basal area projecting conically into it; cell-spot large and subquadrate, followed by two small faint bluish spots; a submarginal series of seven bluish white spots, the upper three elongate, the fifth below the cell blotch; all the veins purple across the spots.

*Hindwings*: with the base and more than the marginal half deep purple; the intervening area hyaline white, projecting at middle into the dark marginal area, where the veins and cell-spots are dark purple; eight submarginal golden yellow spots; the upper two oval, separated by vein 6, the middle two towards hindmargin and widely separate, one on each side of vein 4, the 5th subquadrate, 6th elongate, 7th and 8th small, these last four close together.

Underside with all the spots larger and plainer.

Face grey-brown; vertex darker; shoulders purple brown; collar paler; thorax and patagia grey-brown, the latter whitish at base; abdomen sandy ochreous, with the segmental rings whitish and a praeanal purplish band.

Antennae purple with a paler basal joint; tuft of hindlegs dark purple.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Sula Mangoli (Platen) 1894.

Nearest to *D. discalis* Wlk., from which it is distinguished by the differently coloured abdomen and the separated yellow spots. These, as in all species of the genus, are larger both above and below in the ♀ than in the ♂. The forewings are very long and narrow.

26. *Dysphania contraria melleata* subsp. nov.

Like the type in markings, but differing in being slightly larger, the colour a very deep purple and all the pale spaces honey yellow.

2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, from Towaya, north of Palos Bay, Celebes, Aug., Sept. 1896 (Doherty).

27. *Dysphania cyane* ab. *flavimargo* nov.

♀ *Forewings*: pale bluish hyaline; a broad purplish band, oblique from one-fourth of costa, very broad in submedian interspace, where it externally reaches midwing, then oblique to inner margin near base; an oblong quadrate purplish cell-spot; an outer sinuate purplish fascia of irregular shape, projecting outward between veins 2 and 5, and there broader and connected along veins 3, 4, 5, with the marginal dark fascia; below vein 3 narrower and bent outwards in middle; the marginal fascia broad at apex and narrowly interrupted in submedian interval.

*Hindwings*: with basal two-thirds pale bluish hyaline, outer third bright yellow; the narrow cell-mark, a diffuse blotch below it towards inner margin, and a broad strongly dentate sinuate band separating the two colours, purplish; this band is dentate externally at the veins, which are marked with black scales, the teeth at veins 3 and 4 enlarged and almost reaching hindmargin; a smoky cloud at apex; fringe yellow, blackish at apex.

Underside similar; the markings clearer. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow; abdominal segments with grey rings; legs, antennae, and terminal joint of palpi externally fuscous.

Expanse of wings: 82 mm.

1 ♀ from Larat (H. Kühn).

This appears to be a ♀ development of *cyane* (ram., occurring in several islands. The different forms of *cyane*, in both sexes, may, I believe, be identified by the white base of the costa of hindwings beneath.

28. *Dysphania fulvilauta* sp. nov.

Distinguished from *D. tyrianthina* Butler, of which it is a development, by the whole of the basal white area of hindwings being suffused with pale fulvous, the end of cell showing somewhat hyaline. In one example, besides the elongated dark streak along inner margin, there is a duller and broader smoky streak from basal bar to marginal border along the submedian fold.

Three ♂♂ from New Hanover, February and March, 1897 (Webster).

In his description of *tyrianthina* from Duke of York Island, Mr. Butler refers to a pair from New Ireland as somewhat different from that species. The ♀ of these must be referred to *fulvilauta*. In the Tring Museum is a ♀ from New Ireland exactly answering to Mr. Butler's New Ireland ♂, these being apparently examples of *tyrianthina* in which the fulvous marginal band is more developed than is usually the case in the Duke of York Island specimens.

29. *Dysphania imperialis* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: deep violet purple, without distinct markings, the 5 spots of the usual exterior series alone showing somewhat paler than the ground colour.

*Hindwings*: with more than half the basal area and a narrow marginal border deep purple, separated by a broad, deep fulvous fascia, the dividing line marking the outside of the usual lunulate postmedian band, veins 1, 3, 4, and 6 being marked in dark to the hindmargin.

Underside similar; exterior spots of forewings rather plainer; fulvous fascia of hindwing not so broad, owing to the greater breadth of the marginal border which is rounded between the veins. Head, shoulders, pectus, and segmental rings of abdomen bright yellow; patagia and thorax purple; abdomen above brown between the rings, purple below; palpi blackish, yellow beneath; legs blackish.

Expanse of wings: 92 mm.

Several of both sexes from Suer, Mefor, May and June, 1897 (W. Doberty).

A very distinct form, at present received only from this island.

30. *Dysphania isolata* sp. nov.

Like *militaris* Linn., but with all the dark markings at the base of the forewings, and all those of the hindwings much restricted, but not to the same extent as in *selangora* Swinh., and *sugana* Druce. In the forewings they are all represented by isolated spots; in the hindwings the discal spot is much reduced in size, and that on the inner margin absent altogether; the submarginal band is interrupted above and below middle, and the marginal spots irregular.

Two ♂♂ from Theiping.

In one of the Theiping specimens the submarginal band is all but gone.

31. *Dysphania latiplaga* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: deep purplish, with the usual 3 series of spots hyaline white; 3 pale streaks from the base, one above the median narrow and yellow tinged; the middle one broader and longer; the third on inner margin; cell blotch large and irregularly subquadrate; the 4 subapical spots elongate oval.

*Hindwings*: with a broad purple bar at base, followed by a white bar widening towards costa; cell blotch as in forewings, continued as a very broad bar to inner margin, and followed by a bluish white narrow bar from inner margin to median vein and two small spots beyond cell blotch; the usual 8 spots of submarginal band golden yellow, oblong quadrate.

Underside with all the pale spots much larger, all the pale bars and spots of hindwings yellow. Face with lateral edges yellow and centre vertically purple; vertex purple; collar, shoulders, and patagia yellow at base, purple at tips; abdomen with alternate yellow and purple rings; abdomen beneath, pectus, and legs yellow.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm.

One ♀ from Patunung, S. Celebes, January 1896 (Fruhstorfer).

Distinguished by the very broad and deep purplish markings.

32. *Dysphania longimacula* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: deep purple, with the 3 series of whitish hyaline spots much broader than usual, divided by the dark veins into more elongated blotches,

especially the 3 beyond the cell-spot, which is much narrower: two pale whiter streaks from base, one above median vein, the other from base of inner margin; a third along inner margin forming part of the antemedian pale series of spots.

*Hindwings*: golden yellow; a purple bar at base; cell-spot conical, joined to a more diffuse band from inner margin; a submarginal purplish band crossed by dark streaks on the veins; a marginal series of spots, irregularly continuous from apex to vein 4, then becoming irregular submarginal spots, the fringe remaining purple to anal angle.

Underside with all the markings plain; the diffuse bar of upper side from inner margin represented by two distinct purplish black spots. Face yellow, with centre narrowly purple; palpi purple above, yellow below; collar yellow; shoulders yellow at base, becoming purple at tips; patagia yellow, with centre purplish; abdomen yellow, the base of each segment with dull purplish rings; pectus and abdomen beneath yellow.

Expanse of wings: 78 mm.

Three ♂♂, two ♀♀ from Palawan.

### 33. *Dysphania regnatrix* sp. nov.

Intermediate between *pilosa* Butler and *tyrianthina* Butler, distinguished from the latter species by the predominance of the purple suffusion by which the paler markings are curtailed. This is most striking in the hindwings, where the large white basal area of *tyrianthina* is reduced to a comparatively narrow white band before the cell-spot, the whole basal area being deep purple, the costal border broader and the narrow dark cell-spot developed into a large blotch. Of the orange-red blotches only the tips remain orange, the upper four thus forming a pair of connected crescents, and that at the anal angle reduced to an irregular curved streak ending internally in a single crescent. In the forewing the two upper white subapical spots are reduced to half-moons, the third and fourth being almost obsolete, while that at the anal angle is a thin oblique line. The whole head, thorax, metathorax, and segmental rings of abdomen are deep purple; the centre of thorax and dorsum, except the anal segments, which are orange, being grey-brown, like the legs, pectus, and underside of abdomen; the eyes alone are fringed externally with orange.

Expanse of wings: 112 mm.

One ♀ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, March 1901 (Meek).

### 34. *Dysphania tentans subalbata* subsp. nov.

Differs from the usual form in that the white spaces are pure white, not suffused with violet-purple. The difference is more striking in the ♀♀ than in the ♂♂, and especially noticeable on the underside.

One ♂, two ♀♀ from Kiriwini, Trobriand Islands, March—May 1895 (Meek).

## SUBFAMILY PSEUDOTERPNIINAE.

### 35. *Hypochroma basinigra* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: flesh-coloured ochreous, dusted with black-brown, sparsely in the central, thickly and suffusedly in the basal and marginal areas; first line black-brown, crenulated, from one-fourth of costa to one-third of inner margin; outer

line at two-thirds, irregularly dentate ; lunulate vertical to vein 4, inwardly oblique to submedian fold, then again vertical to inner margin ; submarginal line flesh-coloured, strongly dentate, edged on both sides with deep blackish-brown suffusion ; marginal spots black ; fringe flesh-colour, mottled with dark beyond vein-ends ; cell-spot linear, black.

*Hindwings* : with the black-suffused basal area angularly edged and nearly reaching outer line, connected with it by black-brown scales which are produced in a denser shade across marginal field to the hindmargin ; cell-spot black and linear ; submarginal line more obscure.

Underside of forewings ochreous along costa, rufous at base of cell, rufous and purplish-grey below ; a broad black margin with series of white submarginal spots ; apex paler ; cell-spot oval, black, followed by a square white blotch ; hindwings dull yellow, with small dark cell-spot ; the marginal border without submarginal spots.

Head, palpi, and abdomen rufous-grey ; thorax much mixed with brown-black scales.

Expanse of wings : 52 mm.

Two ♀♀ from British New Guinea ; one in good condition from S. Joseph River ; the other, somewhat worn, from River Aroa (Weiske).

This species appears to be the counterpart in New Guinea of Guenée's Australian species *emiliaria*, in which the black tints are still further developed.

### 36. *Hypochroma viridicoma interrupta* subsp. nov.

A much handsomer form than the type from Tugela ; the green and purple-brown tints more intense and separate ; the whole basal two-thirds of forewing green as far as the outer line, which is purple, not dark green, followed by a pale green line ; the inner line is formed of distinct purple patches between the veins ; outer area wholly suffused with purple-brown, except the space reaching from vein 3 to halfway between 4 and 5, which is green like the basal and central areas ; the submarginal line is formed of silvery white and green scales. The hindwings are mainly purple, except the green sub-basal tints, the green line following the dark outer line, and the green space above vein 3 across the marginal area as in forewings. Below, the extreme apex only is greenish white, not broadly white as in the type form, and the discal spots are roughly 8-shaped.

One ♀ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek), expanding 48 mm.

## SUBFAMILY GEOMETRINAE.

### 37. *Acrortha flexicosta* Warr. (Nov. Zool. III. p. 361).

The type described was from Ceylon. I have lately seen a very perfect example from the Khasia Hills. To the original description may be added : costa of forewings dotted with fuscous and pale grey ; middle segments of abdomen on dorsum black-brown, the rest reddish tinged.

The genus is an offshoot of *Hemithea*, distinguished by the peculiar slicing off of the costa at apex.

### 38. *Gelasma cynthia* Warr.

The species was described from a single ♂ from the island of St. Anna (Nov. Zool. VI. p. 23). It appears to be fairly common in the Solomon Islands, Florida,



and Guadalcanar; but the underside differs from typical *cyathia* in having a brown blotch only at apex of hindwings, and none at the anal angle of either wing.

### **Heteresthes** gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa convex at base and more strongly before apex, which is shortly produced; hindmargin curved from below apex.

*Hindwings*: with hindmargin slightly curved; apex subtruncate; anal angle strongly marked.

Antennae, even in ♀, strongly bipectinated; palpi porrect, straight, slender, projecting in front of face; tongue slightly developed; frenulum (♀) absent; hind-tibiae with two approximate pairs of spurs.

*Nervation*: forewings, cell half as long as wing; discocellular distinctly inaugurated; first median nervule at two-thirds, second at eight-ninths; lower radial from upper arm of discocellular, upper from upper angle of cell; 7, 8, 9, 10, stalked from the same point, 7 rising much nearer the apex than usual and curved downwards; 11 from cell, anastomosing shortly with 12; hindwings, costal just touching subcostal at a point; 6, 7, short stalked; medians as in forewings.

The undersurface is differently coloured from the upper.

Type: *Heteresthes subrubra* sp. nov.

### 39. **Heteresthes subaureata** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: green; with faint traces of whitish lines; the first curved from near middle of inner margin to one-fourth of costa, the second from two-thirds of costa oblique parallel to hindmargin; neither of the lines appears to reach the costa.

*Hindwings*: with traces of outer line only.

Underside of both wings bright pale orange, the fringes orange.

Face deep brown-red; palpi apparently the same; antennae and vertex pale ochreous; abdomen pale ochreous, with blotches on dorsum of red-brown scales, decreasing in size towards anal segments; thorax (probably) green.

Expanse of wings: 44 mm.

One ♂ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

As is so often the case with the green Geometrids, the whole of the upper surface is much discoloured with yellow, and it is impossible to give a more complete description of the insect; the red-brown dorsal crests and orange underside will, however, distinguish it.

### 40. **Heteresthes subrubra** sp. nov.

*Forewings*: uniform deep green; costa from near base more or less broadly marked with dull red-brown, more sparsely towards apex; marginal line dark red-brown, interrupted at the ends of the veins by pale dots containing a few bright red scales; fringe brownish grey, with the apices paler.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the costal area paler and towards apex varied with reddish scales.

Underside deep brick-red, the cell and space beyond towards hindmargin diffusely olive-grey; costa of forewings towards apex ochreous-yellow.

Pectus, palpi, and face beneath red; palpi and face above brown-black; forelegs reddish fuscous; vertex, thorax, and base of abdomen pale green (perhaps faded);

abdomen greenish-ochreous, marked on dorsum with patches of red and brown scales ; antennae with the shaft pale and the pectinations ferruginous.

Expanse of wings : 58 mm.

One ♀ from Bougainville, Solomon Islands (Ribbe).

A fine species, which by the contrast between the coloration of its upper and under surfaces suggests an affinity with *Tanaorhinus* Butler.

#### 41. *Metallochloa rubripuncta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : pale dull green, the costa freckled with rufous, most thickly and broadly near base ; crossed by two very indistinct pale olive bands ; the first curved at two-fifths, marked at costa by a blood-red spot ; the outer at two-thirds, parallel to hindmargin, but inflected towards costa, marked on veins 6, 7, and 8 by three blood-red spots ; a blood-red spot at apex : two dots on discocellular in a line with the first red costal spot, one small, red, at origin of the lower radial, the other below it, blackish, mixed with dark red scales ; fringe green.

*Hindwings* : with single black cell-spot and curved band just beyond the middle. Underside whitish-green ; a small red blotch at anal angle of forewings, and a larger one at apex of hindwings.

Face, vertex, and palpi pale green below, reddish above ; thorax and abdomen green ; the latter with five large golden drops followed by a small deep red spot on anal segment.

Expanse of wings : 38 mm.

One ♀ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

The hindwings are bluntly angled at vein 4.

#### SUBFAMILY STERRHINAE.

#### 42. *Brachycola fimbripedata* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : pale yellow, thickly dusted with bright crimson speckles ; the lines olive-grey, distinct, strongly waved or dentate : the first, from one-fifth of costa to one-sixth of inner margin, forms two deep outward curves above and below the median vein ; median from beyond middle of costa to before middle of inner margin forms long flattened curves inwards between the veins ; outer line lunulate-dentate, from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, connected with median line by a grey streak above vein 4 ; submarginal line preceded by an interrupted row of grey spots between the veins, those immediately above and below the cell being obsolete ; followed by a less distinct series on the veins ; marginal spot large and round ; fringe yellow ; cell-spot black.

*Hindwings* : the same ; the cell-spot annular, grey edged, with yellow centre. Underside paler, the markings dull rosy.

Thorax, patagia, and abdomen yellow speckled with red ; shoulders and vertex clear yellow ; face white below, becoming brown above ; palpi bright red above, pale beneath. Hind-tibiae with the usual red tuft of hairs ; mid-tibiae and tarsi covered throughout with yellow hairs hiding all the parts except the long terminal spurs.

Expanse of wings : 39 mm.

Five ♀♀, three ♂♂ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

A bright-looking insect, near *B. jocosus* Warr., remarkable for the stiff appearance and hairy clothing of the middle legs.

43. *Cinglis persalsa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: reddish fawn-colour, thickly sprinkled with coarse black scales; an indistinct basal line and median shade, caused by the massing of these scales; the three outer lines more distinct; the exterior slender, denticulate; the submarginal formed of dark lunules, the subterminal a lunulate line; marginal spots black; fringe concolorous; cell-spot black.

*Hindwings*: similar.

Underside discoloured ochreous grey, with the lines darker grey.

Thorax and abdomen like wings; the shoulders paler, like the subcostal streak; vertex, face, and palpi black.

Expanse of wings: 25 mm.

One ♀ from Roebourne, West Australia.

The ♀ has four spurs on the hind-tibiae, but veins 6, 7 of hindwings on a long stalk. It may be placed in *Cinglis* for the present.

44. *Craspedia denubilata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous or bone-colour, strongly tinged with yellowish; lines brownish ochreous, not black; first curved, near base; second, median, thicker and diffuse, outcurved round cell; outer curved as in *adictaria*, brown throughout, hardly intensified in cell and on the submedian fold; no darker submarginal fascia in either sex, but merely two yellowish shades embracing the paler submarginal line; cell-spot small, black, with yellowish scales round it; marginal spots shallow, triangular, or lunulate; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: without first line; the cell-spot black, in a deep sinus of the median line; the rest as in forewings.

Underside white; costa of forewings evenly grey; central shade, outer line, marginal and cell-spots marked; the two last only in the hindwings.

Face and palpi dark brown; thorax and abdomen like wings.

Expanse of wings: 22 mm.

One ♂, one ♀ from Larat (H. Kühn), February 1901.

Very near *C. subtineta* Warr., also from the Tenimber Islands, but differently coloured both above and below.

45. *Craspedia oppunctata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: cream-colour, without speckling; the lines greyish ochreous; the first curved, near base, most visible toward inner margin; median line, from below two-thirds of costa, denticulate, outcurved above, incurved below cell to middle of inner margin; outer line at four-fifths very slender, immediately followed by the submarginal, connected with it on vein 6 by a small black blotch; subterminal waved, close to margin; distinct marginal black spots; fringe concolorous; cell-spot black.

*Hindwings*: with thick straight antemedian shade preceding the black cell-spot; the three outer lines curved and waved, distinct, and at even distances apart.

Underside paler; cell-spots black; outer line of forewings with black vein-dots.

Face and palpi black; vertex white; collar ochraceous; thorax and abdomen

like wings ; the middle segment of abdomen with a brownish bar, corresponding to the straight antemedian line of hindwings.

Expanse of wings : 22 mm.

One ♂ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, 1901 (Meek).

Hindwings with a very slight tooth at middle of hindmargin.

### **Crypsiplocia** gen. nov.

Another development of *Perixera*, with which it agrees in the main characteristics ; distinguished by the structure of the forewings of the ♂. Instead of having a flap folded over above, as in *Plocucha* Warr., this genus has a fold along costa beneath, beginning close to base and widening to two-thirds of costal margin, concealing a bed of downy hair.

Type : *C. pulvinaris* sp. nov.

#### 46. **Crypsiplocia pulvinaris** sp. nov.

*Forewings* : ochreous, dusted with reddish scales ; lines as in *Plocucha postposita* ; basal line outcurved above and below median ; an oblique dentate median shade ; a dentate lunulate outer line ; this and the basal marked with red-brown points on the veins ; the outer line is nearer the hindmargin than in *postposita* ; the inner dark edging of the submarginal line is narrower and more continuous, and the outer edging is marked by slight cloudy wedge-shaped spots between the veins ; marginal spots small, red-brown, between the veins, and minute points at their ends ; fringe concolorous ; no cell-spot visible in the forewings.

*Hindwings* : similar ; the cell-spot oval, with red-brown edge, not sinuate as in *Plocucha*.

Underside uniform pale ochreous without markings ; the costal fold concolorous.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings ; palpi above and top of face narrowly reddish.

Expanse of wings : 30 mm.

One ♂ from Gnadaleanar, Solomon Islands, April—May, 1901 (Meek).

#### 47. **Lipomelia kuehni** sp. nov.

*Forewings* : with basal and marginal area pearly grey, the intervening space vinous red, deepening towards the limiting lines, which are deep vinous, and paler at the centre, which is traversed by a fine median line ; first line from costa before middle is dentate outwards on veins 6 and 4, convex basewards between them, then runs in along median vein halfway to base and curves to inner margin at one-fifth ; outer line from three-fourths of costa runs obliquely outwards towards hindmargin, is angled outwards on vein 5 and inwards at vein 3, rounded to the submedian fold and vertical to inner margin before anal angle ; the fine median line is dentate outwards on the veins, most prominently on veins 6, 4, and 3 ; a faint grey submarginal shade ; marginal line red-brown ; fringe pearly grey.

*Hindwings* : with the first line nearly straight ; only the marginal space pearly grey ; the basal area the same as the median.

Underside pale ochreous grey, the markings showing through.

Face and palpi vinous red; thorax and abdomen grey, varied with vinous scales.

Expanse of wings : 23 mm.

1 ♀ from Larat (H. Kühn).

Akin to *L. rosacca* Swinh.

#### 48. *Lycauges* (?) *desueta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : pale grey, thickly dusted with darker; the lines black, fine, and very oblique; first from one-fourth of inner margin, slightly sinuous, to the black cell-spot; second from before middle of inner margin straight into apex; third from middle of inner margin slightly sinuous, otherwise parallel to second, to hindmargin below apex; the first line is preceded and the third followed by a parallel dark shade, and a similar shade runs from anal angle along hindmargin; marginal line black; fringe grey.

*Hindwings* : with a thick dark line at base, a small black cell-spot, followed by two fine postmedian black lines and two dark shades.

Underside pale grey, with black marginal line, the others only showing through. Thorax and abdomen grey; face, vertex and palpi black. The dark lines of the hindwings are all produced across the abdomen.

Expanse of wings : 23 mm.

One ♀ from Roebourne, West Australia.

The cell of forewing more than half as long as the wing. In the absence of the ♂ it is referred to *Lycauges* provisionally.

#### 49. *Perixera recumbens* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : bone-colour, speckled with ochreous grey and a few red atoms; the outer lines olive grey, all more obliquely placed than usual; first line curved, marked by three vinous dots on the veins, and greyish tinted only towards inner margin; median line from quite two-thirds of costa to before middle of inner margin, deeply dentate, the two teeth beyond the cell protruding far basewards; outer line from five-sixths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, lunulate dentate, the teeth marked by vinous dots, the two beyond cell still more detached basewards as well as the dot on vein 5; immediately followed by the inner submarginal shade, which is obscure and irregular; the outer regular and lunulate; a row of distinct vinous marginal dots; fringe concolorous; cell-spot very obscure, ochreous grey.

*Hindwings* : with two vinous dots close to base on median and submedian veins; the cell-spot sinuous, reddish, in the ♀ linear, in the ♂ surrounded by a somewhat triangular patch of deep red scales, followed closely by a thick central shade; the rest as in forewings.

Underside pale, unspeckled: cell-spots and spots of outer line reddish; marginal spots reddish in forewing only, which is only slightly reddish tinged towards base. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings; the abdomen with a lateral streak of red scales; palpi bright red above; face brown-red above, both pale below.

Expanse of wings : 39 mm.

One ♂, one ♀ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

The space between middle and outer lines shows paler than the rest of the



wing. The hindmargin of hindwings is straight, though crenulated, from anal angle to vein 4. It may be distinguished by the obliqueness of the markings and the shape of the discal spot of hindwings, and more especially by the baseward projection in cell of the middle and outer lines. *Pisoraca penumbrata* Warr. from S. Celebes and *Pisoraca sordidata* Warr. from New Guinea both resemble the species superficially.

#### 50. *Perixera tenuilinea* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous, finely dusted with reddish grey; the lines very concise, almost exactly as in *Plocucha postposita* and *Crypsiplocia pulvinaris*, the basal and outer marked with dark vein-dots, the outer still nearer hindmargin than in *C. pulvinaris*, the two submarginal shades narrower; a small dark cell-spot.

*Hindwings*: the same; but the cell-spot small, oval.

Underside with the upper basal half of forewings rosy tinged; the outer line and marginal spots of forewings also reddish. Head, thorax, and abdomen like wings; palpi above and upper half of face red; lower half of face white; forelegs tinged with rosy.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

One ♂ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

The great superficial resemblance between this insect and the two above-mentioned, which are described in this paper, is very remarkable.

#### 51. *Plocucha postposita* sp. nov.

Very close to *P. cristata* Warr., described from a specimen from Tagela, and occurring also, like the present species, in Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands. The markings are practically the same in both species, but less strongly marked in *postposita*; the points on the lines and the marginal dots are red-brown instead of black. The main difference consists in the position and size of the costal flap: in *cristata* the flap is large, with the inner lobe black, and is placed in the middle or rather before the middle of the costa, which is conspicuously shouldered at the beginning of the flap; in *postposita* the costa is straight throughout, the flap is smaller, with the inner lobe red-brown, and placed beyond the middle, occupying the third fourth of the costa, its outer edge touching the outer line; while in *cristata* the outer edge touches the median line. On the underside both wings in *postposita* are rosy tinged; in *cristata* they remain ochreous; the front of thorax and basal belt of abdomen are red-brown instead of black.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm. *P. cristata* expands 35 mm.

Four ♂♂, one ♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April and May 1901 (Meek).

The ♀, somewhat worn, is without the dark scales that characterise the costa of the ♂.

#### 52. *Problepsiodes lucifimbria* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: cream-white; costa blackish grey from base to middle; a small ochreous ear-shaped discal mark, with a slight ochreous blotch on inner margin below it, both silver-spangled, the centre of the discal mark empty; a curved post-median ochreous shade, succeeded by a curved series of distinct grey lunules,

closely followed by a dentate-lunulate grey line ; a very fine marginal line ; the extreme margin ochreous-tinged ; fringe shining silvery white.

*Hindwings* : similar, the discal mark smaller.

Underside white ; the costa brown-black to two-thirds ; the upper lunules only marked. Head black-brown ; palpi beneath whitish ; fore femora fuscous ; thorax and abdomen white ; the postmedian segments fuscous, ochreous at base.

Expanse of wings : 30 mm.

One ♂ from Rambockers, Tondano (Weigall).

Closely allied to *P. argentisquama* Warr. from Penang, but with the discal mark much smaller and paler, and without any silvery scaling at base and along the veins.

### 53. *Ptochophyle strigata* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : yellowish ochreous, slightly dusted with ferruginous ; the lines all dull ferruginous : two or three close to base obscure, curved, forming a sort of basal patch ; a postmedian shade, outcurved to vein 2, but insinuate at middle of curve beyond the black cell-spot ; two broad submarginal bands embracing the pale submarginal lines ; the inner of these bands is closely preceded by a row of obscure dots on veins ; the outer is interrupted at middle ; fringe concolorous ; marginal spots red-brown, distinct.

*Hindwings* : similar, but the basal lines very fine : cell-spot annular with pale centre.

Underside yellowish, unspotted ; postmedian and two submarginal rosy bands on each wing ; base of forewing also rosy-suffused. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings ; face white.

Expanse of wings : 28 mm.

One ♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April and May, 1901 (Meek).

Along with this single ♀ were sent 5 ♂♂, very different in appearance and much smaller in point of size ; but I believe them to be the ♂♂ of this species. Wings dull greyish rufous, with no distinct markings but the black cell-spots and marginal dots. On close inspection the darker bands with their paler interspaces can be made out corresponding to those visible in the ♀. The underside of forewings is wholly rosy except the pale inner margin, with traces of a deeper outer band ; the hindwings are pale ochreous, with the costa only rosy and a faint outer line.

Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings ; face as in the ♀, shining white.

Expanse of wings : 22 mm.

The ♂♂ are very much like *P. inornata* described from Tenimber, but the lines are not marked, as in that species, by black dots.

## SUBFAMILY HYDRIOMENINAE.

### 54. *Collix elongata* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : mouse-grey, with a slate-coloured tinge, the lines darker ; 2 or 3 indistinct near base ; central fascia with the edges irregularly dentate lunulate ; both thickened on costa, the outer also above and below cell ; a single dark central line beyond the black cell-tuft ; submarginal line preceded by a series of dark horseshoe-shaped blotches ; marginal area indistinctly darker ; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: similar, but without basal lines. In both wings the usually paler bands before and beyond the central fascia are concolorous, traversed by a dentate darker line.

Underside pale glossy stone-colour; the cell-spots both large, and two series of black spots beyond them. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous, the latter often with a strong metallic lustre: patagia and a lateral streak on first half of abdomen ferruginous; face and palpi also varied with ferruginous; anal tuft of ♂ whitish.

Expanse of wings: 30 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Kalumbangra, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀ from Florida, Solomon Islands, 1901 (Meek).

Distinguished by the long narrow wings, uniform dull tint above, and the rufous patagia. These rufous scales are distinct only in fresher specimens.

#### 55. *Collix sticticata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: above much like *C. stellata* Warr., but the submarginal line is continuous, waved, not broken up into separate spots; the edge of the basal patch and those of the central fascia and the two shades on each side of the submarginal line form five dark bands, in which the lines composing them are more or less lost, the intervals standing out paler, with the veins spotted dark and light; a pale dot at end of each vein interrupts the dark marginal line, and is continued as a pale dash through the fringe.

*Hindwings*: the same, but the pale intervals less marked.

Underside whitish; both wings with a basal costal black streak; a velvety black submarginal streak runs in below middle, absorbing the 4 lower spots of the postmedian series, and is continued along the veins nearly to base; the postmedian spot on vein 5 becomes a narrow streak, and the costal spots form a triangular blotch; in the hindwings the outer line runs in also along vein 6, but not along vein 1. Head, thorax, and abdomen mottled dark and light; palpi with the base of second and third segments black, their apices ochreous.

Expanse of wings: 28 mm.

A pair from Florida, Solomon Islands, January, 1901 (Meek).

#### SUBFAMILY ASTHENINAE.

##### *Parasthena* gen. nov.

*Forewings*: with costa straight, arched at base and before apex; apex minutely produced; hindmargin sinuous, slightly indented below the apex, vertical to vein 4, then oblique, the anal angle well marked; inner margin in ♂ with a lobe near base.

*Hindwings*: with subcrenulate hindmargin; veins 4 and 6 produced into more prominent teeth, with a decided sinus between them; inner margin in ♂ convolute beneath.

Palpi quite short; antennae lamellate, simple in both sexes; tongue and frenulum present; hind-tibiae with 4 spurs.

Neuration: forewings, cell two-fifths of wing; discocellular oblique below; first median nervule at five-eighths, second at seven-eighths; radials normal; 7, 8, 9 stalked from end of cell; 10, 11 stalked, anastomosing with 8, 9; submedian vein in ♂ sinuous near base; hindwings with cell short and broad;

costal anastomosing with subcostal nearly to end of cell ; 6, 7 short stalked ; first median at two-thirds, second at five-sixths.

Type : *Parasthena flexilinea*, sp. nov.

#### 56. *Parasthena flexilinea* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : bone-colour ; the costal area thickly grey-speckled ; all the lines rufous grey, darker on the costal edge ; in the basal area are 3 pairs of lines all curved, the last pair representing the inner edge of the ordinary central fascia, closely followed by the small black cell-spot ; beyond the cell-spot all the lines are bent above vein 6 and below vein 4, being vertical or slightly insinuate between, and oblique below vein 4 ; three with the space between them faintly darker, and the middle line obscure, represent the outer edge of the central fascia, followed by a pale band traversed by a single line ; three submarginal, of which the inner two are thicker than the rest and wavy and denticulate, and the third narrow and close to hindmargin ; marginal line dark fuscous, swollen at the ends of the veins, which are themselves brownish at extremity ; fringe bone-colour.

*Hindwings* : the same, but with no basal lines ; the cell-spot and spots at end of veins larger and more conspicuous.

Underside whitish, with the outer lines distinct ; forewings from base to outer edge of central fascia tinged with rufous grey. Face and palpi brown ; head, thorax, and abdomen bone-colour ; fillet and antennae whitish.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 22-24 mm. ; ♀, 24-26 mm.

Five ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ from Bonthain, Celebes, 3000-7000 ft., August 1896 (W. Doherty).

### SUBFAMILY TRICHOPTERYGINAE.

#### *Crypsimetalla* gen. nov.

*Forewings* : elongate ; costa straight, becoming convex only at apex, which is depressed and minutely produced ; hindmargin oblique, with a slight projection at vein 4.

*Hindwings* : with a very deep excision between veins 4 and 6, and a smaller one before anal angle.

Forehead projecting beneath ; palpi porrect, slender, reaching far in front of face ; terminal joint long, acutely pointed ; antennae lamellate, simple ; tongue and frenulum present ; legs long and slender ; the hind-tibiae with four spurs ; scaling fine ; the wings on underside with bands of metallic spots.

*Neuration* : forewings, cell quite half as long as wing ; discocellular oblique below ; first median nervule just beyond middle, second close before third ; radials from centre of discocellular and upper angle of cell ; 7 missing ; 8, 9, 10, 11 stalked from well before end of cell ; hindwings, costal anastomosing with subcostal for three-fourths of cell ; 6, 7 stalked ; radial and median nervules as in forewings.

Type : *Crypsimetalla aurata* sp. nov.

As the type is unique and of very delicate structure, this neuration is given without denudation. The genus stands quite by itself.

57. *Crypsimetalla aurata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: dull golden yellow, suffused with olive-grey scales, except along extreme hindmargin; costa striated with purple; a streak of purplish along subcostal vein near base; fringe purplish, chequered with yellow, especially at vein 4.

*Hindwings*: the same; fringe yellow, purple only in the excision.

Underside bright golden-yellow, with sparsely scattered purple scales; forewings with some silvery scales on the retinaculum, which is purplish; a blotch of silvery scales at and below the end of cell, surrounded with purplish; two rows of oval metallic silvery blotches between the veins, postmedian and submarginal; hindwings the same; a blotch of silvery scales also on costa near base. Abdomen and thorax yellow; shoulders, head, and palpi mainly purplish; legs and antennae yellow, dotted with purple.

Expanse of wings: 12 mm.

One ♂ from Kulambangra, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek) (type); a second ♂, much worn, from Guadalcanar, Solomons, April–May 1901 (Meek).

58. *Goniopteroloba pallida* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous, dotted and striated sparsely with fuscous; the lines ochraceous, marked irregularly with fuscous, darker and most distinct at costa; first from two-fifths of costa to one-third of inner margin, oblique inwards parallel to hindmargin, irregularly waved and with an appearance of being geminated; second from two-thirds of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, parallel to inner line, slightly bent outwards on vein 6, and more or less plainly edged basewards with fuscous, followed by a small fuscous patch between veins 3 and 4; submarginal line indistinct, except towards anal angle; fringe ochreous (worn), apparently with a darker line at base in the curve beyond cell.

*Hindwings*: with a broader ochraceous central line, edged on both sides with fuscous scales; hindmargin crenulate from vein 6 to 4, where there is a decided tooth, from 4 to anal angle short, somewhat truncated.

Underside washed with yellowish, and evenly striated with fuscous, with the outer line on both wings fine and fuscous. Head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous; face and palpi darker, olive tinged.

Expanse of wings: 24 mm.

Two ♂♂ from Bonthain, Celebes, 3000 to 7000 ft., August 1896 (W. Doherty).

Nearest to *G. fuscata* Warr. from Mindoro, but much paler.

## SUBFAMILY TEPHROCLYSTINAE.

59. *Prorocorys gemmata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. VI p. 39).

The species and genus were described from a ♀. The ♂, an example of which has lately been received from A. S. Meek from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, is darker than the ♀, the yellowish markings being all reduced, so that, beyond the slight patches along hindmargins and fringe, no other yellowish area occurs, except a somewhat triangular space at middle of costa of forewings: the two anal segments of abdomen are pure yellowish-ochreous, but not the basal segments.

The antennae of this ♂ are thick, with very fine short ciliations, not with fascicles of cilia as in *Ziridara* Wlk., with which *Prorocorys* agrees in all other



particulars. Probably the shape of the palpi and the frontal peak will be enough to distinguish the genus, and *Prorocorys* may be merged in *Ziridara*, especially as I find that in quite perfect specimens of *Z. xylinaria* the lustrous lines are almost as prominent as in *gemmata*.

60. *Tephroclystia planiscripta* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale grey, dusted and tinged with darker grey and fuscous; the lines blackish, not oblique as usual in the genus; first at one-fourth, bent outwards in middle, obscure; median from two-fifths of costa to two-thirds of inner margin, vertical above the median vein, then slightly inbent and outwardly oblique; outer line at two-thirds, thick and black and outwardly oblique to vein 4, then inbent and again outcurved, approaching second line on the inner margin; the space between them paler than the rest of the wing, and beyond the second line marked by a whitish line; marginal area suffused with dark fuscous, separated from third line by a slightly paler band traversed by a dark line; marginal line dark; fringe dark fuscous.

*Hindwings*: similar; the outer line forming a prominent projection in middle.

Underside glossy dark grey, the lines showing darker, and the margin fuscous. Head, thorax, and abdomen dark grey.

Expanse of wings: 17 mm.

One ♀ from Australia.

Ovipositor long, and exerted.

SUBFAMILY DEILINIINAE.

61. *Eugnesia balteata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: yellow, without speckling; marked by three orange bands; the first, from about one-third of inner margin, narrow and oblique, stopping short at the median vein, preceded by a smaller and more oblique dash close to base; outer band at two-thirds, broad and even, slightly incurved towards costa; third, still broader, marginal; costal area pale brown, freckled with darker, especially towards base, and with a dull metallic lustre, edged below by a narrow orange streak; fringe yellowish, the extreme hindmargin yellow tinged.

*Hindwings*: similar, the two outer bands more curved.

Underside duller, the markings purple-grey. Face, thorax, and abdomen yellow, freckled with orange; vertex, collar, and shoulders metallic grey-brown, like costal streak; forelegs in front and palpi orange tinged.

Expanse of wings: 35 mm.

One ♀ from Ramboekers, Tondano (Weigall).

62. *Eugnesia parallelaria* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: yellow; the costa marked with dense metallic brown striae; three orange-red transverse bands parallel to one another, antemedian, postmedian, and submarginal, the first obsolete above the median vein, the second a little bent outwards at middle, and the third a little inwards; a few orange speckles in places, those along the margin denser and forming a cloud; fringe greyish, without any marginal spots.

*Hindwings*: similar, the first band entire, the other two both bent outwards in the middle; fringe yellow.

Underside duller ; costa of forewings shortly streaked with brown and yellow. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow varied with orange.

Expanse of wings : 35 mm.

One ♂ from River Aroa, British New Guinea (Weiske).

Distinguished from *E. fasciata* and *sanguinata* Warr. by the absence of orange-red speckling, the narrower and more regular bands, and the absence of marginal and cell-spots.

### 63. *Zamarada fugax* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : transparent, with a very faint tinge of green, and finely striated with brown ; a marginal grey-brown border, darker internally, with a deep sinus between veins 2 and 4 nearly reaching margin ; cell-spot brown ; costa ochreous ; fringe chequered light and dark brown ; marginal line dark brown.

*Hindwings* : similar.

Underside unspckled ; marginal border dark brown internally, in the hindwings confined to the apical portion. Head, thorax, and abdomen brown-grey.

Expanse of wings : 24 mm.

One ♀ from Larat, Tenimber Islands (H. Kühn).

## SUBFAMILY ABRAXINAE.

### 64. *Abraxas expectata* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : white ; the costa and hindmargin broadly but irregularly black, connected by a broad bar across the discocellular, the white spaces thus being two in number, a large quadrangular one on middle of inner margin and a pear-shaped blotch before apex ; fringe black ; a yellow dot at base.

*Hindwings* : with the broad costal streak of forewings continued across the base ; hindmargin broadly black from before apex to anal angle, the white area forming an angle into it beyond cell.

Underside like upper. Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow, spotted with black.

Expanse of wings : 56 mm.

One ♀ from North Queensland (Weiske).

Nearest to *A. labraria* Guen. ; the black margin without any small white spots. I believe this is the first recorded Australian *Abraxas*.

## SUBFAMILY BRACCINAE.

### 65. *Bordeta aperta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : velvety-black, with a pale yellow diffusely edged transverse blotch at end of cell from subcostal vein to vein 2, and a smaller one halfway between it and apex ; a minute spot before hindmargin between veins 3 and 4 ; fringe black.

*Hindwings* : orange yellow ; the base, costa, and hindmargin broadly black, the last with a roundish orange blotch in it at middle, hardly connected with the orange interior.

Underside the same, but the pale markings of forewings larger and more defined ; hindwings with the dark costal margin quite narrow and not reaching base, which is wholly orange ; the blotch of hindmargin fully joined to the orange of the base. Head, thorax, and abdomen black ; shoulders and pectus pale ochreous yellow ; abdomen with an orange belt on second segment.

Expanse of wings : 48 mm.

One ♀ from Aroa River, British New Guinea (Weiske).

Intermediate between *B. tricolor*, Warr. and *B. longimacula* Warr., differing from the latter in having the inner margin of hindwings orange, not black, and from the former in its smaller size and the reduced spots of forewings.

66. *Bursada lativitta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : orange yellow, slightly deeper, as a rule, in the ♂♂; a narrow basal black blotch, including, in the ♂, the hyaline blotch in the shoulder; a very broad oblique black fascia across middle of wing, widening out on costa so as sometimes to touch the basal blotch; an irregularly curved black marginal border, sometimes touching the median fascia on costa and always joined to it on inner margin, where the yellow apical blotch ends in a short tail; this blotch is usually more developed in the ♀ than in the ♂; in two ♀♀ the broad central fascia contains a yellow spot at its centre.

*Hindwings* : with broad black hindmargin, narrowing off to anal angle and continued more narrowly halfway along costa, where there is a small projection into the yellow ground-colour; inner margin narrowly black, stopping short of the anal angle, and sometimes, in the ♀♀ only, ending in a similar projection to that on the costal margin, while in three instances an intermediate black spot is seen on vein 2, suggesting the rudiments of a transverse fascia, as in *B. perasata* Warr.

Underside the same, but the black of the inner margin of hindwings reduced. Head, thorax, and abdomen black; palpi, pectus, and fore femora internally orange yellow; legs and tongue black.

Expanse of wings : 34—36 mm.

Four ♂♂, seven ♀♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

Allied to *B. excellens* Butler, also from the Solomons, but conspicuously distinct.

67. *Bursadopsis circumducta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : velvety brown-black, with an elongated, irregular-edged orange fascia from below costa just beyond middle to above anal angle; a minute orange spot above median vein at one-fourth, and a still smaller yellow one on costa before apex.

*Hindwings* : with all the margins black except basal third of inner margin, whence a curved square-ended orange blotch runs down the centre of wing.

Underside like upper, but the spot in cell of forewing larger. Head, thorax, abdomen, and legs all brown-black; pectus and sides of abdomen yellow.

Expanse of wings : 32 mm.

One ♀ from Aroa River, British New Guinea (Weiske).

68. *Craspedosis aurigutta* sp. nov.

*Forewings* : black, with a transverse oval deep-orange spot a little before the middle of wing, reaching from subcostal vein to submedian fold.

*Hindwings* : wholly black.

Underside duller. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous.

Expanse of wings : 42 mm.

One ♂, three ♀♀ from Aroa River, British New Guinea (Weiske).

69. *Xanthomima partita* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: black, with three bright yellow blotches; a narrow one on inner margin from near base to beyond middle, broadening outwards; an irregular trapezoidal one, nearly or quite touching costa beyond the black basal patch, separated by an oblique black central bar from the transverse elongated third, which has its outside edge curved, its lower end blunt-pointed and its upper end flat, stopping short at the subcostal vein in the ♂ and continued close to costa in the ♀.

*Hindwings*: yellow, with hindmargin uniformly broadly and costal edge narrowly black; a straight, thick, black bar from just above anal angle to costa, median in the ♀, slightly postmedian in the ♂; base of wing narrowly black.

Underside exactly similar. Abdomen and base of patagia yellow; head, thorax, and rest of patagia black; pectus and legs dull black.

Expanse of wings: ♂, 48 mm.; ♀, 52 mm.

Four ♂♂, two ♀♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

In the ♀♀ the black horizontal bar above inner margin, which in the ♂♂ is of uniform thickness, is much attenuated outwardly, and the yellow blotches on each side are proportionally enlarged; in one ♂ the upper blotch is narrow and flattened, the costal margin being broadly black.

In *X. disrupta* Warr. from Alu, to which it is closely allied, the black hindmarginal border is traversed by an interrupted yellow streak, and the trapezoidal blotch is pear-shaped, being continued to middle of base; all the black markings are much narrower, and the yellow more largely developed.

## SUBFAMILY BISTONINAE.

70. *Phthonandria confusa* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: ochreous grey, covered with dark atoms and striae; costa strigulated with blackish, and with blackish spots at the origin of the lines, which are very obscure; a curved inner line at one-fifth; an outer line at two-thirds of costa, bent at vein 6, then oblique to middle of inner margin, where it nearly touches a dark median shade passing over the blackish cell-spot; an indistinct waved submarginal line; fringe concolorous, with slight blackish spots between the veins at their base.

*Hindwings*: with thick antemedian shade, continuing the median of forewings, and obscure postmedian and submarginal lines or shades.

Underside paler, without lines; the cell-spots and costal markings alone distinct. Head, thorax, and abdomen speckled grey, the abdomen somewhat darker.

Expanse of wings: 56 mm.

One ♀ from Chitral.

The species is placed in *Phthonandria* provisionally: at first sight it would appear to belong to *Scotopteryginae*; but the forehead is flat, the tongue altogether absent, and the antennae (♀) bipectinated, the pectinations stiff and short, ending in a short bristle. The hindmargins of both wings are slightly crenulate, and the venation normal; veins 10 and 11 of forewings coincident.

## SUBFAMILY ASCOTINAE.

71. *Ectropis lignifascia* sp. nov.

This species belongs to the group including *E. hypochromaria* Warr. (Nov. Zool. VI p. 359), from New Guinea, *E. rufibrunnea* Warr. (Nov. Zool. VI p. 359), from N. Queensland, and *E. nigrocellata* Warr. (Nov. Zool. VI p. 54), from Mefor. It is most closely related to the last-mentioned species, from which it is distinguished by its generally paler appearance, by the absence of the conspicuous black discal spots on the upperside, and by the presence of an ochreous-brown fascia from inner margin beyond the outer line running to vein 4, and below that vein broadly suffused to the hindmargin. The underside darker, smoky brown and black; the large round velvety-black cell-spots present as in *nigrocellata*, not preceded and followed by a white patch, but having simply a slightly paler, black-speckled space beyond them; the apex of forewings with a square whitish-ochreous patch, also black speckled.

Expanse of wings : 48 mm.

Four ♂♂ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

The examples from Ron Island, mentioned in the description of *nigrocellata* from Mefor, belong to the present species.

72. *Ectropis sabulosa*, ab. *insulsa* nov.

*Wings* : pale stone-colour, covered with very dense olive-ochreous freckles; all the lines and markings of *E. sabulosa*, Warr., and *dentilinea* Moore present, but scarcely distinguishable, except the outer line and the darker internal edging of the submarginal, but the dark-grey marginal spots always conspicuous; the whole surface of both wings bears a powdery appearance.

Underside of ♀ thickly speckled, but without markings except marginal spots and a faint submarginal grey fascia, often expressed at apex only; underside of ♂ entirely unmarked, except by the marginal spots.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 35 mm.; ♀ 48 mm.

Four ♀♀, three ♂♂ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

These came along with three examples of undoubted *E. sabulosa* (one ♀, two ♂♂), of the usual ochreous tint and with the markings expressed in dark grey both above and below. These are all larger than the form *insulsa*: the ♀, 52 mm.; the ♂♂, 38 and 42 mm. The superficial difference is very striking: *insulsa* seems to stand in the same relation to typical *sabulosa* as the local ab. *pulverosa* Warr. from Kulu, India (Nov. Zool. III p. 403), does to *dentilineata* Moore.

73. *Psilalcis intermedia* Warr. (Nov. Zool. VI p. 55).

The *type*, a ♂, was described from Java, and expands 28 mm.; the ♀, of which I have lately seen an example from Bonthain, Celebes, taken by Doherty in August 1896, expands 35 mm., but is otherwise exactly like the ♂.

In the description the cell-spot of forewings is said to be just **beyond** the second line; it is really before that line.



## SUBFAMILY SELIDOSEMINAE.

74. *Oenoptila vulpina* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: fox-colour, very thickly and minutely striated with fuscous; the costa slightly darker at base, the costal edge pale; markings scarcely visible; a slightly curved darker median shade passing outside the small dark cell-spot; the two lines—first about one-third, curved, second at two-thirds, curved parallel to hindmargin—marked in one example by distinct pale vein-dots, in the other hardly present; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings*: the same, without cell-spot.

Underside paler and duller, black-speckled only along hindmargin. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous; vertex and antennae white.

Expanse of wings: 38—40 mm.

Two ♀♀ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

Very much like, though a little larger, and agreeing in venation with *Oenoptila rubra* Warr. from Jamaica; differs from both *Petelia* and *Thysanopyga* in the anastomosing of 10 with 11 and again with 8, 9.

75. *Polycrasta albipuncta* sp. nov.

Like *P. ocellata* Warr. from the Trobriand Islands; agreeing in the markings above, but the cell-spot in the hindwings, instead of being black, is snow white and oval in shape, placed in a somewhat darker fascia lying between the inner and central lines.

Underside of both wings smooth olive-grey, with a darker postmedian shade and broad border along hindmargin, the white cell-spot of hindwings showing faintly through. The base and cells of wings are not clothed with hairs as in *ocellata*, and the apical fringes of hindwings alone are pale; the flap of the inner margin is white.

Expanse of wings: 48 mm.

One ♂ from Florida, Solomon Islands, January 1901 (Meek).

## SUBFAMILY SEMIOTHISINAE.

76. *Nadagarodes subpulchrata* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: white, thickly speckled, and in parts suffused, with dull reddish; the lines reddish, marked with brown or blackish, but somewhat indistinct—first at one-fourth, strongly outcurved above median vein, obliquely curved inwards below, darker spotted on the veins, the basal area reddish-grey speckled; outer line at three-fifths, from a dark costal spot, irregularly jagged and dentate, and blackish towards inner margin, forming a sharp angle outward on veins 6 and 7, an equally sharp one inwards between veins 4 and 5, and bluntly projecting outwards again between veins 3 and 4, thence lunulate and oblique inwards; the space between the two lines whitish, with olive-grey speckles, and traversed by a faint grey median line, beyond which the speckles are somewhat less numerous; submarginal line whitish, regularly zigzag, near and parallel to hindmargin below vein 6; space between this and outer line suffused with dull reddish, as is the marginal space

below vein 6 ; apical area whitish ; a row of blackish marginal spots between veins ; marginal line fine, festooned ; fringe whitish, reddish tinged.

*Hindwings* : similar, without basal line ; whole marginal area reddish, the submarginal line less distinct.

Underside with middle, outer, and submarginal lines all sharply dentate ; basal areas pale fulvous, marginal areas reddish fulvous, paler again beyond submarginal lines ; basal area of forewings and basi-costal area of hindwings black-speckled ; space between middle and outer lines whitish, washed with fulvous and crossed by fulvous veins ; apical area between veins 6 and 8 white ; cell-spots of both wings distinct, elongate. Vertex, thorax, and abdomen above like base of wings ; face and palpi above dark ferruginous, paler below ; pectus and legs fulvous ; abdomen paler below ; fore- and mid-tibiae and tarsi fuscous tinged in front.

Expanse of wings : 43 mm.

One ♀ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

Evidently related to *N. mysolata* Wlk. and *duplicipuncta* Warr.; the remarkably coloured underside separates it at once.

## 77. *Peridela ochreata* sp. nov.

♂. *Forewings* : ochreous, dusted with black atoms, more thickly in the marginal area ; lines pale brownish, indistinct ; first at one-fourth, bent in cell, then nearly vertical ; median outbent above and below middle, with a faint straight line inside it, touching each extremity ; cell-spot dark, indistinct ; outer line from a spot at two-thirds of costa, oblique outward to above vein 6, there angled, forming a brown point, then straight to four-fifths of inner margin, dark brown and thick in one example, in the other quite obsolete ; submarginal line scarcely distinguishable, but marked between veins 3 and 5 by two black wedge-shaped marks touching outer line ; a slight oblique grey subapical shade ; marginal line brown, interrupted, most distinct along the subapical excision ; fringe concolorous.

*Hindwings* : with waved antemedian brown line, preceding a distinct black cell-spot, and looped or doubled below middle ; a distinct thick brown straight line at two-thirds, from before apex to anal angle, followed by a diffuse narrow brownish grey band, dentate outwardly, the teeth marked between the veins by black spots, marked throughout in one example, only below middle in the other ; marginal line hardly indicated.

Underside with the markings deeper brown, the speckling coarser ; above the double black blotch of forewings a yellow patch ; apex of forewings and hindmargin of hindwings whitish. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous ; basal segment of abdomen marked by a pair of brown dots ; shoulders ochraceous fuscous.

♀ as coarsely speckled above as below ; the outer line fine and double ; the fascia beyond it much broader, dull greyish fulvous, the teeth not marked with black ; the whole marginal area more or less filled up with the same tint, making the submarginal line more visible in places ; the apex of forewings whitish, preceded by a pale tawny patch ; the two black blotches represented by a fulvous brown blotch. Underside with the fascia and marginal markings brown and fulvous ; the pale spaces of the marginal field white, the basal two-thirds pale ochraceous.

Expanse of wings : ♂, 35 mm. ; ♀, 38 mm.

Two ♂♂, one ♀, from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

Forewings with slight excision between veins 4 and 7, stronger in the ♀; hindmargin of hindwings angled at vein 4.

The difference between the sexes is at first sight striking; due chiefly to the fact that the outer line is much farther from the margin in the ♀, the marginal area being not only darker but wider.

78. *Semiothisa albibrunnea* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: white, striated with dull greyish brown; the lines brown, starting from costa as dark brown outwardly oblique streaks at one-fourth, one-half, and two-thirds respectively; the first bent in cell, the second bluntly angled below vein 6, the third sharply angled above vein 6 and there distinctly marked with black, all three then inwardly oblique to inner margin, the first to near base, the second, somewhat waved, to its middle, the third to two-thirds; below the middle the second appears double, a dark line of the underside showing through; submarginal line dentate-lunulate, from before apex to anal angle; the space between third line and submarginal filled up with brown and forming a band; a patch of brown at apex along costa, and a larger one on hindmargin beyond cell; marginal line blackish, swollen between the veins; fringe whitish, chequered with fuscous; the veins pale across the darker tints; cell-spot linear, dark; space between second and outer line whiter than rest of wing. Hindmargin excised between veins 4 and 7.

*Hindwings*: similar; the cell-spot black and round; hindmargin tailed at vein 4.

Underside with all the tints and markings much brighter, and more distinct than above. Head, thorax, and abdomen white, speckled with fuscous; face and palpi brownish.

Expanse of wings: 26 mm.

One ♀ from Selaru, March—April 1897 (Micholitz).

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79. *Adelphocrasta flavifrons* sp. nov.

*Forewings*: pale ochreous, dusted with fuscous; costa at base brown; the lines brown, thickened on the veins; first from one-third of costa, acutely angled on subcostal vein, then oblique to one-fourth of inner margin; second from before two-thirds of costa, angled on vein 6, then oblique and slightly bent to middle of inner margin; median shade visible only above inner margin close to outer line; submarginal line only indicated at costa and inner margin by brown lunules preceding it, these at costa edged with paler, and at inner margin forming a zigzag mark edged with brown; a slight brownish cloud on costa before apex and on hindmargin below it; fringe pale brown, darker just below apex.

*Hindwings*: with thick cloudy grey antemedian shade enclosing the obscure cell-spot, dentate grey postmedian and diffuse cloudy submarginal shade; fringe brown above vein 4, ochreous below.

Underside yellower, the speckling brown, the lines rich brown; forewings with base and apical cloud grey, the extreme apex white; cell-spot ocelloid; inner, median, a double postmedian parallel to median (this last hardly marked above) and the lower portion of outer line brown; the double line followed by a broad fascia, edged below costa and above inner margin with deep brown and washed with tawny yellow; hindwings with the lines brown; discal ocellus large, brown-edged;

marginal area paler, with a grey cloud below vein 7. Thorax and abdomen like wings; shoulders pale brown; face, vertex, and palpi yellow, varied with bright orange; antennae brown, with basal joint pale ochreous; forelegs orange internally. Expanse of wings: 60 mm.

One ♂ from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, April—May 1901 (Meek).

80. *Hyposidra flaccida*, ab. *grisea* nov.

A series of four ♀♀, five ♂♂, from Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands, lately received from A. S. Meek, contains one ♂ which by itself might well be taken for a separate species. Instead of the deep purple slate-colour of the *type* this ♂ is pale sordid grey, with all the markings dull fuscous grey, the whole surface thickly speckled with dark atoms.

The head, thorax, and abdomen like the wings. Underneath, however, the example is of the typical purple slate-colour.

81. *Hyposidra incomptaria*, ab. *purpurea* nov.

Of ten examples of this variable species, lately received from Guadalcanar, taken by A. S. Meek in April and May 1901, six ♂♂ are fairly typical, two are of the form *pallida* Warr., in which the inner margin of forewings is broadly pale ochreous, and the single ♀ differs only from those hitherto observed, in having the inner and outer waved lines of the forewing edged with pale slightly lustrous scales; the ninth ♂, however, which I propose to call ab. *purpurea*, differs from all other described forms; it is wholly dark purple slate-colour, almost as dark as fresh specimens of *H. flaccida* Lucas; but the usual lines and shades can be traced, and the small ferruginous patch above anal angle of hindwings is present both above and below.

After seeing the ♂ and the ♀ above mentioned, I think it very probable that the two ♀♀ described by me as *H. prunicolor* from Stephansort, German New Guinea (Nov. Zool. IV p. 119), and *H. maculipennis* from the Solomon Islands (Nov. Zool. III p. 416), are both forms of the ♀ of *H. incomptaria* Wlk.

82. *Omiza annulata*.

*Hypochrosis annulata* Pag., *Entom. Nachr.* 1896. p. 52, ♂.

" " " *Abh. Senck. Ges.* 1897. t. 18. fig. 3, ♂.

Of this Celebes form three examples from Bonthain, taken by Doherty in August 1896 from 3000 to 7000 ft., have lately been received. One of these is a ♀. This differs from the ♂♂ in having the central space between the two oblique lines, except along costa and inner margin, filled in with dull purplish brown, obliterating the annulus and extending into the apex; on the underside the corresponding space is occupied by a suffusion of vinous red, mixed with purplish-brown spots. It is rather larger than either of the two ♂♂.

83. *Polyacme maculata*.

*Eutomopepla maculata* Warr., Nov. Zool. IV p. 492 ♀.

The *type* specimen was labelled S. America, but this locality, as I suspected, proves to be wrong. Another example, a ♀ like the *type*, has been received from Larat, taken by H. Kühn, and the insect must be placed in the genus *Polyacme*.